11/4/03 DRAFT

Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) Interagency Handbook Reference Conditions

Modeler: Kelly Pohl Date: 8/11/03 PNVG Code: CAME

Potential Natural Vegetation Group: California Mixed Evergreen.

Geographic Area: Northern California Coast Range and Klamath Mountains

Description: PNVG occurs on dry foothills, lower slopes, and canyons, and is most abundant on south and east-facing slopes, all aspects. Species composition is determined by steep environmental gradients, including site topography and complex geology. Codominants include Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Pacific madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), tanoak (*Lithocarpus densiflorus*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*).

Fire Regime Description: Fire Regime Group I, primarily frequent (e.g., <20 yr) mixed severity- and surface fires.

Vegetation Type and Structure

Class	Percent of	Description	
	Landscape		
A: post	5	Openings within forest that have dense	
replacement		sproutings of madrone, tanoak, or other	
		hardwoods. Minor shrub and understory	
		components.	
B: mid-	30	Dense (>60%) cover of early-mature madrone	
development		or tanoak. Little shrub or understory.	
closed			
C: mid- open	30	Mid-mature open (<60%) cover of madrone or	
		tanoak with significant shrub component.	
		Occasional Douglas-fir in canopy.	
D: late- open	10	Late-mature madrone and/or tanoak in sub-	
		canopy with open (<60%) canopy of mature	
		Douglas-firs. Minor shrub component.	
E: late- closed	25	Dense (>60%) caonpy of Douglas-fir with	
		subcanopy of tanoak, madrone, and/or coast	
		or canyon live oak. Little shrub or understory.	
Total	100		

Fire Frequency and Severity

Fire Frequency-	Modeled	Pct, All	Description
Severity	Probability	Fires	·
Replacement Fire	.01	17	Occasional replacement fires, mostly in B and E.
Non-Replacement Fire	.05	83	Frequent mosaic fires (85%) with some surface fires. Mosaic fires maintain madrone and tanoak stands.
All Fire Frequency*	.06	100	

^{*}Sum of replacement fire and non-replacement fire probabilities.

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